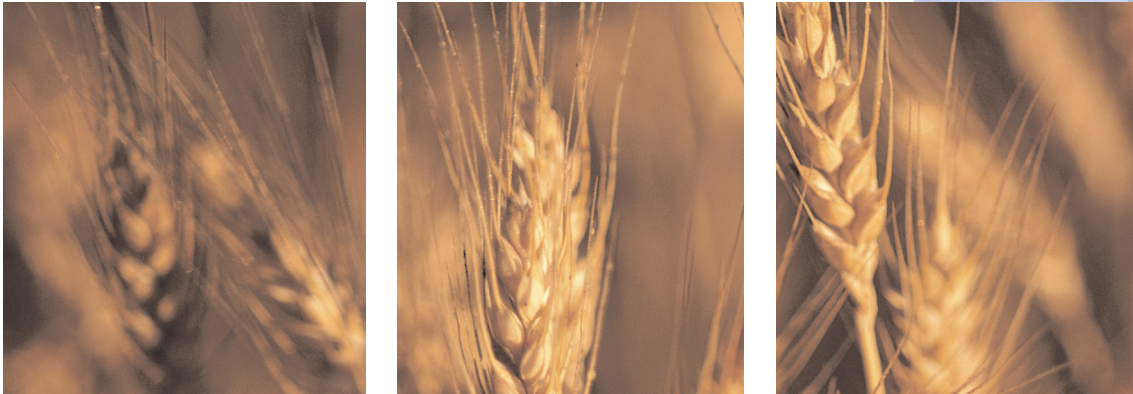


11.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES



Agriculture

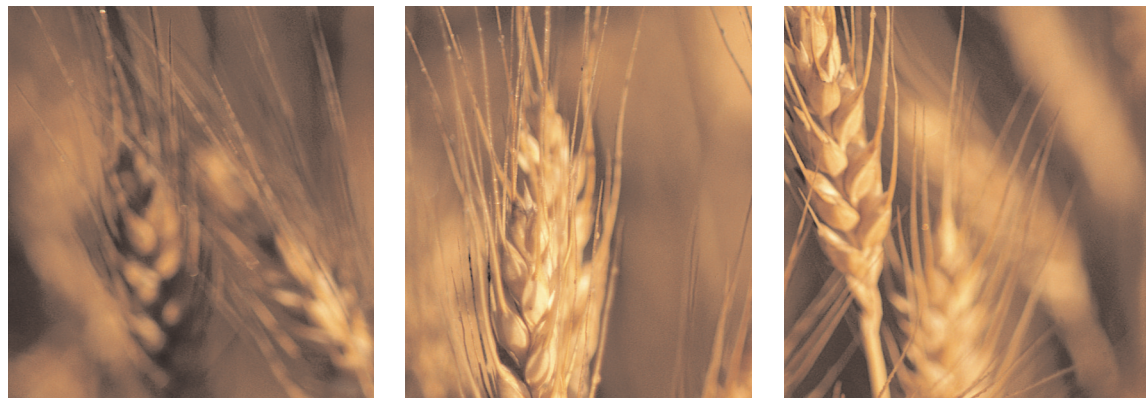
Farm structure and land use

Agricultural output, price indices and income

Agricultural products

Forestry

Fisheries



Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	285
Agriculture	286
Farm structure and land use	286
Agricultural output, price indices and income	291
Agricultural products	295
Forestry	297
Fisheries	302

11. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

Agriculture was one of the first sectors of the economy (following coal and steel) to receive the attention of European policymakers. Article 39 of the Treaty of Rome on the EEC (1957) set out the objectives for the first common agricultural policy (CAP); these were focused on increasing agricultural productivity as a way to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, stabilising markets and ensuring security of supply at affordable prices to consumers. As the primary objective of producing more food was realised, food surpluses accrued, distorting trade and raising environmental concerns. These were the principal drivers for changes in the CAP, a process that started in the early 1990s and has resulted in a change from support for production towards a market-oriented and a more environment-friendly and sustainable agriculture. Reforms have focused mainly on increasing the competitiveness of agriculture by reducing support prices and compensating farmers by the introduction of direct aid payments. A decisive step came in the 2003/04 CAP reforms with the decoupling of direct aids from production and a move to try to realign the CAP with consumer concerns. The scope of this latest reform of the CAP was widened with the introduction of a comprehensive rural

development policy. Together these policies aim to encourage entrepreneurial behaviour so that farm managers can respond better to market signals, introduce new techniques and promote diversified activities such as rural crafts, food processing facilities on farms, tourism, or afforestation, as well as promoting sustainable farming practices and various other rural development measures.

After the enlargement of the EU in May 2004, the EU had a total area of forests and other wooded land of 160 million hectares, accounting for about 42 % of its land area. Contrary to what is happening in other parts of the world, forest cover in the EU is slowly but steadily increasing at the rate of approximately 0.3 % per year, although the evolution can be quite different between regions. Forests are present in a huge variety of climatic, geographic, ecological and socioeconomic conditions. Ecologically, EU forests belong to numerous vegetation zones, ranging from the coastal plains to the Alpine zone, while socioeconomic management conditions vary from small family holdings to large estates belonging to vertically integrated companies.

Eurostat has a wide range of data within this area, including:

Agriculture

- economic accounts for agriculture (including agricultural labour input statistics),
- agricultural prices and price indices,
- structure of agricultural holdings,
- crop and animal production and livestock numbers, balance sheets and land use,
- orchards and vineyards,
- organic farming;

Forestry

- forestry resources (land use and standing volume) and condition,
- removals, production and trade (by roundwood and forest industry products);

Fisheries

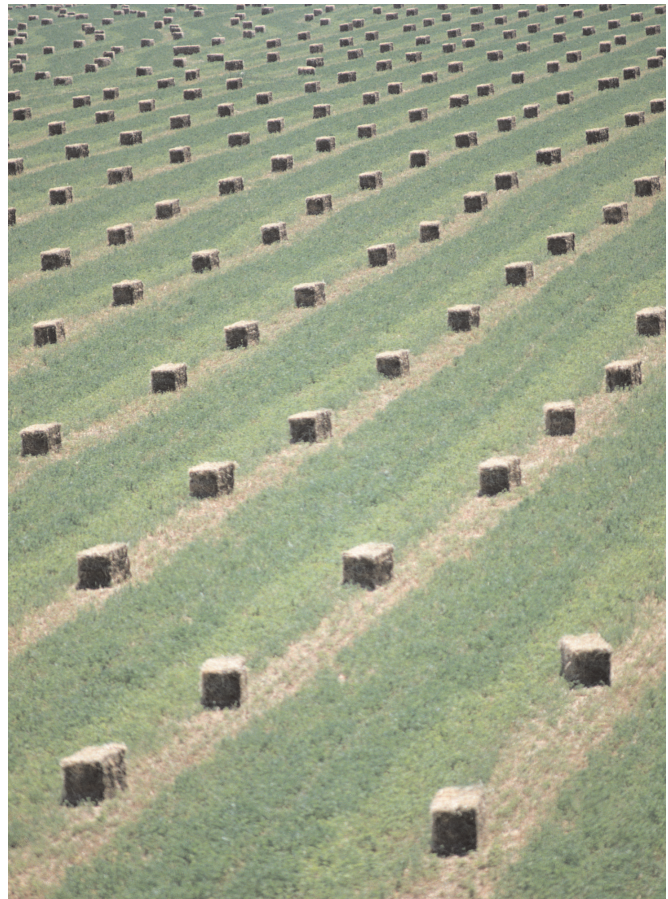
- catches by region, aquaculture and landings by country,
- fishing fleet and employment,
- supply balance sheets and foreign trade.

Fish are a natural, biological, mobile (sometimes over wide distances) and renewable resource. No one can own fish until they have been caught and the impact of one set of fishermen impacts on others. For this reason, fish stocks continue to be regarded as a common resource, to be managed collectively. This calls for policies that regulate the amount of fishing, as well as the types of fishing techniques and gear used in fish capture, if this heritage is to be passed to future generations.

AGRICULTURE — FARM STRUCTURE AND LAND USE

The basic farm structure survey (FSS) is carried out by Member States every 10 years (the full scope being the agricultural census) and intermediate sample surveys are carried out three times between the basic surveys. The Member States collect information from individual agricultural holdings and, observing strict rules of confidentiality, data are forwarded to Eurostat. The information collected covers land use, livestock numbers, management and farm labour input (including age, gender and relationship to the holder). The survey data can then be aggregated to different geographic levels (Member States, regions, and for basic surveys also districts) and can be arranged by size class, area status, legal status of holding, objective zones and farm type (including by specialised/non-specialised status, using economic criteria). The 2003 FSS was the first to be conducted by the Member States that joined the European Union in 2004. Although the 2005 survey results are currently being collated, information remains incomplete at the time of writing.

According to the FSS, there were 9.9 million agricultural holdings in the EU-25 in 2003, and the equivalent of 9.9 million full-time persons working on a utilised agricultural area of 164 million hectares. Among the EU-15 Member States both the number of agricultural holdings and the number of farm workers, who are predominantly male (63.0 %), have been in decline. Among the Member States that joined the European Union in 2004, there was a period of land restitution in the run-up to accession. This led to large State farms being divided up and handed back to private individuals, leading to a substantial rise in numbers of farms and workers. The Baltic Member States are among the few where there is an equal gender split among agricultural workers.



Despite policy calls for farmers to diversify their activities, only about 9 in every 1 000 holdings in the EU-25 had another gainful activity, with particularly low rates in Mediterranean Member States and some of the countries that joined the EU in 2004.



Table 11.1: Agricultural holdings

TAG00001 TAG00015 TAG00096

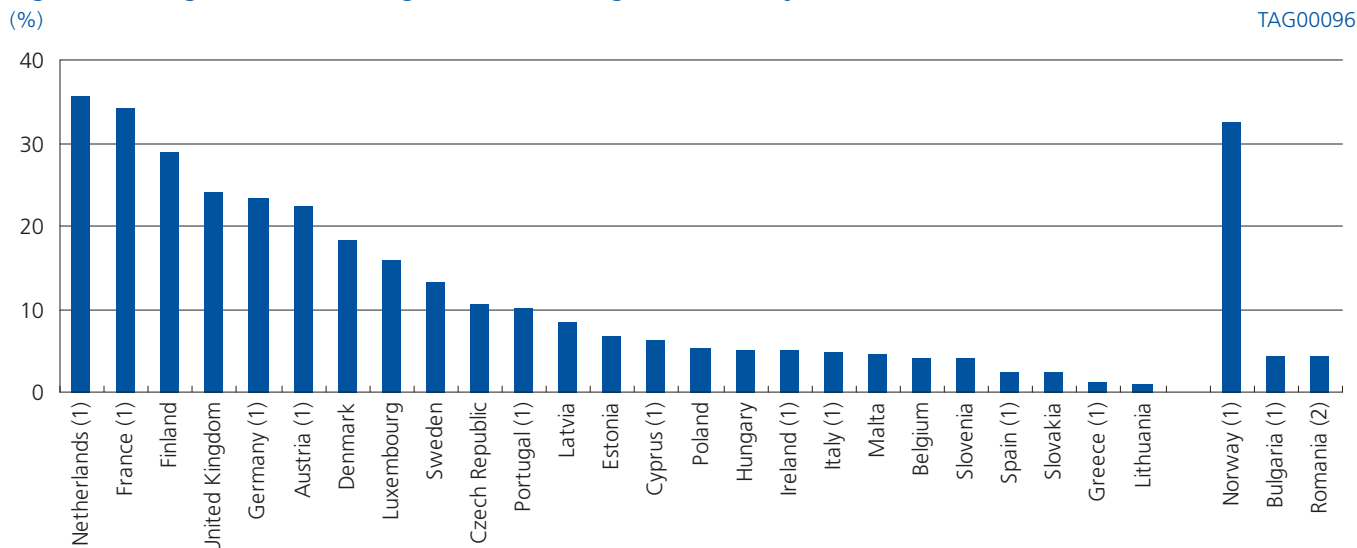
	Number of agricultural holdings (1 000)			Holdings with dairy cows (1 000)			Number of holdings with another gainful activity, 2005 (per 1 000 agricultural holdings)
	2000	2003	2005	2000	2003	2005	
EU-25	:	9 870.6	:	:	1 798.5	1 081.3	:
EU-15	6 770.7	6 238.6	:	730.1	592.9	:	:
Belgium	61.7	54.9	51.5	18.2	16.6	15.2	4.1
Czech Republic	:	45.8	42.3	:	8.5	6.8	10.6
Denmark	57.8	48.6	48.3	11.2	8.0	6.5	18.2
Germany	472.0	412.3	:	152.7	121.8	:	23.4
Estonia	:	36.9	27.8	:	12.4	9.2	6.8
Greece	817.1	824.5	:	12.1	11.6	:	1.3
Spain	1 287.4	1 140.7	:	77.8	51.0	:	2.4
France	663.8	614.0	:	128.3	113.9	:	34.3
Ireland	141.5	135.3	:	31.8	27.0	:	5.0
Italy	2 153.7	1 963.8	:	81.6	67.5	:	4.9
Cyprus	:	45.2	:	:	0.3	:	6.2
Latvia	140.8	126.6	128.7	73.9	63.7	50.9	8.5
Lithuania	:	272.1	253.0	:	193.4	170.8	1.0
Luxembourg	2.8	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	16.0
Hungary	966.9	773.4	714.8	35.2	22.0	8.6	5.1
Malta	:	11.0	11.1	:	0.2	0.2	4.5
Netherlands	101.6	85.5	:	35.1	25.0	:	35.6
Austria	199.5	173.8	:	77.5	65.1	:	22.4
Poland	:	2 172.2	2 476.5	:	873.8	727.1	5.4
Portugal	416.0	359.3	:	33.0	27.1	:	10.1
Slovenia	86.5	77.2	77.2	28.6	17.2	19.7	4.1
Slovakia	:	71.7	68.5	17.9	14.2	13.5	2.3
Finland	81.2	75.0	70.6	23.9	19.4	16.9	29.0
Sweden	81.4	67.9	75.8	14.0	9.7	8.6	13.2
United Kingdom	233.3	280.6	286.8	31.9	28.2	26.3	24.0
Bulgaria	:	665.6	:	:	195.0	:	4.3
Romania	:	4 484.9	:	:	1 204.9	:	4.2
Norway	70.7	58.2	:	22.7	17.5	:	32.6

Agricultural holding: a single unit both technically and economically, which has single management and which produces agricultural products; other supplementary (non-agricultural) products and services may also be provided by the holding; the smallest farms (less than 1 % of national agricultural activity) do not have to be surveyed.

Dairy cows: cows kept exclusively or principally for the production of milk for human consumption and/or dairy produce, including cows for slaughter (fattened or not between last lactation and slaughter).

Other gainful activities: tourism, handicrafts, processing farm products, aquaculture, renewable energy production and contractual work.

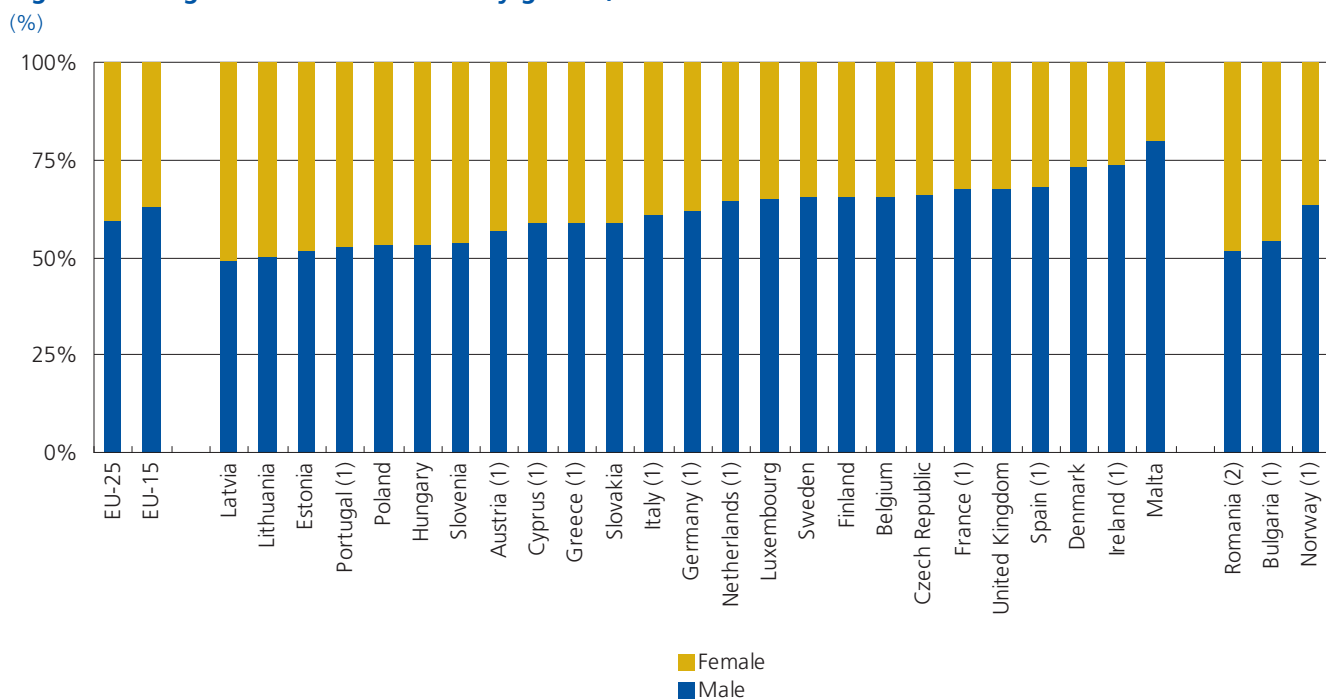
Figure 11.1: Agricultural holdings with another gainful activity, 2005



(1) 2003.
(2) 2002.

Other gainful activities: tourism, handicrafts, processing farm products, aquaculture, renewable energy production and contractual work.

Figure 11.2: Agricultural labour force by gender, 2005



(1) 2003.
(2) 2002.

Regular farm labour force: labour force includes everyone (over the legal age limit) having provided agricultural work on and for the holding during the last 12 months; every member of the holder's family working on the holding are taken as regular labour force (holder included) and non-family regularly employed labour force.

**Table 11.2: Agricultural labour force, 2005**

(1 000)

TAG00020 TAG00021 TAG00022 TAG00026 TAG00027 TAG00028 TAG00029 TAG00030

	Total farm labour force (AWU) (1)	Family farm labour force	Full-time regular farm labour force	Agri-cultural holders < 35 years old	Agri-cultural holders > = 65 years old	Regular farm labour force	Female regular farm labour force	Agri-cultural holders being a natural person
EU-25	9 804	19 207	3 874	793	2 706	20 967	8 537	9 805
EU-15	6 290	11 491	2 749	386	1 898	12 838	4 763	5 979
Belgium	70	81	50	3	10	95	33	48
Czech Republic	152	67	102	4	7	184	62	39
Denmark	58	69	41	3	9	93	25	48
Germany (2)	689	841	340	49	24	1 014	384	389
Estonia	37	67	16	2	8	81	39	27
Greece (2)	614	1 483	130	60	293	1 508	618	824
Spain (2)	998	2 129	392	68	366	2 323	744	1 090
France (2)	914	813	593	54	85	1 243	404	481
Ireland (2)	160	234	105	15	27	249	65	135
Italy (2)	1 476	3 601	493	76	788	3 738	1 461	1 950
Cyprus (2)	32	80	10	3	9	86	35	45
Latvia	137	240	49	10	37	261	132	128
Lithuania	222	511	18	13	81	538	269	252
Luxembourg	4	5	3	0	0	6	2	2
Hungary	463	1 325	117	55	195	1 423	663	707
Malta	4	18	2	1	3	18	4	11
Netherlands (2)	186	175	108	6	14	261	93	80
Austria (2)	175	419	96	22	15	441	190	169
Poland	2 274	5 044	745	313	422	5 112	2 384	2 473
Portugal (2)	455	857	137	9	164	911	429	353
Slovenia	95	204	25	3	26	208	96	77
Slovakia	99	159	42	3	20	220	90	67
Finland	84	140	47	7	4	154	53	65
Sweden	71	133	30	4	15	154	53	71
United Kingdom	336	510	186	9	84	648	210	274
Bulgaria (2)	792	1 291	336	34	270	1 351	615	662
Romania (3)	2 700	8 759	338	392	1 719	8 884	4 300	44 462
Norway (2)	64	147	23	6	4	170	62	56

(1) AWU: annual work unit.

(2) 2003.

(3) 2002.

The labour force includes everyone (over the legal age limit) having provided agricultural work on and for the holding during the last 12 months; the work time of each person is recorded as a percentage of a full-time employee; one AWU equals the work of a full-time employee.

Family farm labour force: every member of the holder's family (over the compulsory school age), including the holder himself, having provided agricultural work on and for the holding during the last 12 months.

The farm holder is the legal or natural (physical) person taking benefit of the agricultural activity; they are only accounted for if the individual holders and not a holder of group holdings.

Table 11.3: Agricultural area by land use

(1 000 hectares)

	Land area (1)	Utilised agricultural area (2)	Land under permanent crops (3)	Land under cereals (excluding rice) (4)	Permanent grassland (5)	Arable land (6)	Wooded area (7)
EU-25	:	164 051	11 594	51 610	57 124	97 065	:
EU-15	312 422	130 547	11 553	36 078	48 140	72 615	:
Belgium	3 028	1 386	21	323	519	844	617
Czech Republic	7 727	3 606	42	1 612	853	2 703	2 646
Denmark	4 240	2 712	9	1 509	222	2 481	486
Germany	34 895	17 035	198	6 839	4 929	11 903	:
Estonia	4 239	770	2	282	236	517	2 267
Greece	13 065	3 805	1 132	1 221	1 789	2 670	4 007
Spain	49 950	25 690	5 659	6 463	7 264	12 608	18 806
France	:	29 632	1 123	9 162	10 039	18 305	15 500
Ireland	6 889	4 307	2	281	3 098	1 205	:
Italy	29 412	14 710	2 463	3 758	4 411	7 744	10 174
Cyprus	:	136	37	58	1	87	:
Latvia	6 229	1 734	13	469	629	1 092	2 904
Lithuania	6 268	2 837	40	956	891	1 877	2 038
Luxembourg	256	129	2	28	68	60	90
Hungary	8 961	5 864	207	2 932	1 057	4 502	1 775
Malta	32	10	1	:	:	9	:
Netherlands	3 378	1 924	35	222	775	1 099	349
Austria	8 275	3 263	66	796	1 810	1 379	3 202
Poland	30 430	15 906	351	8 329	3 388	12 085	9 173
Portugal	9 147	3 722	773	352	1 507	1 418	3 324
Slovenia	2 014	509	28	95	305	176	1 283
Slovakia	4 810	1 941	26	800	524	1 357	2 005
Finland	30 460	2 267	4	1 188	26	2 234	:
Sweden	41 034	3 201	3	1 013	511	2 687	23 507
United Kingdom	24 082	16 761	32	2 923	5 711	5 484	:
Bulgaria	10 877	5 331	216	1 719	1 801	3 297	3 734
Croatia	5 654	2 139	125	690	914	1 100	1 996
Romania	22 899	14 264	413	5 840	4 665	9 017	7 010
Turkey	:	26 578	2 550	13 842	14 617	26 379	:

(1) EU-15, 2000; Germany and Portugal, 2001; Croatia, 2003.

(2) Estonia, France, Ireland and Bulgaria, 2004; EU-25, EU-15, Cyprus, the United Kingdom and Croatia, 2003; Turkey, 2002.

(3) EU-15, the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Ireland, the United Kingdom and Bulgaria, 2004; EU-25, Cyprus and Croatia, 2003; Turkey, 2001.

(4) Croatia, 2003; Turkey, 2001.

(5) Estonia, France, Ireland, Bulgaria and Turkey, 2004; Cyprus and Croatia, 2003; EU-25, EU-15 and Greece, 2001.

(6) Estonia, France, Ireland, Cyprus and Bulgaria, 2004; EU-25, EU-15, the United Kingdom and Croatia, 2003; Turkey, 2000.

(7) France and Bulgaria, 2004; Croatia, 2003; Portugal, 2001.

Land area: total area of the country, excluding inland waters.

Utilised agricultural area: the total area used for crop production, which is exhaustively described as arable land including temporary grassing and fallow and green manure, permanent grassland, land under permanent crops (e.g. fruit and grapes), crops under glass and other utilised agricultural areas.

Permanent crops: crops not grown in rotation, other than permanent grassland, which occupy the soil for a long period and yield crops over several years.

Cereals: herbaceous plants of the graminaceous family (with the exception of buckwheat) cultivated mainly for their grain; the quantities of cereals mixed with dry vegetables are entered in the balance entitled dry vegetables.

Permanent grassland and meadow: land used permanently (for five years or more) to grow herbaceous forage crops, through cultivation (sown) or naturally (self-seeded) and that is not included in the crop rotation on the holding; the land can be used for grazing or mowed for silage or hay.

Arable land: land worked regularly, generally under a system of crop rotation, which includes fallow land.

Wooded area: consists of forest area and other wooded areas.

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT, PRICE INDICES AND INCOME

The main purpose of the 'Economic accounts for agriculture' (EAA) is to analyse the production process of the agricultural industry and the primary income generated by it. The EAA comprise a production account, a generation of income account, an entrepreneurial income account and some elements of a capital account. For the output items of agricultural, hunting and related service activities, Member States transmit to Eurostat values at basic prices as well as their components (the value at producer prices, subsidies on products and taxes on products). For the items of intermediate consumption, values at purchaser prices are transmitted. The data for the production account and for gross fixed capital formation are transmitted in both current prices and constant prices.

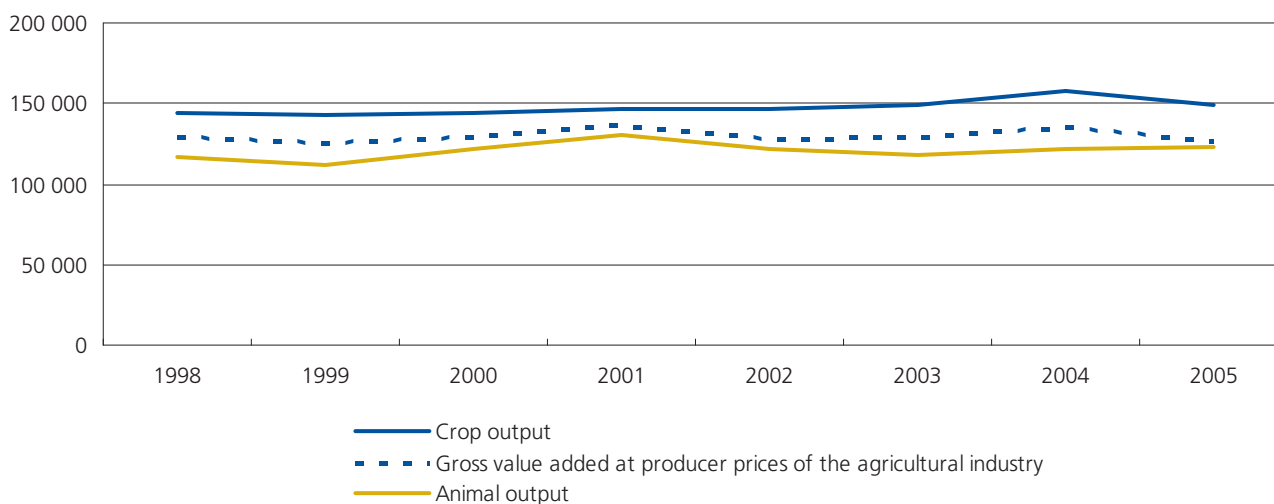
Three income indicators are calculated from the EAA; these are the index of the real income of factors in agriculture per annual work unit (income indicator A), the index of real net agricultural entrepreneurial income per non-salaried annual work unit (indicator B) and net entrepreneurial income of agriculture (indicator C). Annual data for the EAA and the income indicators are currently available for the EU-25 for 1998 to 2005.

Eurostat also collects annual absolute agricultural prices (in principle net of VAT) to compare price levels between Member States and study sales channels. Agricultural price indices for agricultural products and the means of agricultural production, on the other hand, are used principally to analyse price developments and their effect on agricultural income; EU agricultural price indices are obtained by a base-weighted Laspeyres calculation.

There was a sharp decline (-5.9 %) in the gross value added at current producer prices of the agricultural industry (calculated by deducting intermediate consumption from the output of the agricultural industry) in 2005 to EUR 127 162 million (the second lowest point during the period 1998 to 2005). This fall originated mainly from the strong decline (-8.0 %) in real terms (i.e. deflated) of crop output for the EU-25. These developments were behind the sharp decline in EU-25 agricultural income in 2005 (-5.5 % as measured by indicator A), which largely offset the strong rise (up 6.0 %) recorded in 2004.

Figure 11.3: Agricultural output, EU-25

(EUR million)



Gross value added at producer prices corresponds to the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; the price corresponds to the producer price (not including invoiced VAT), i.e. the ex-farm price for agricultural products; the basic price can be obtained from the producer price by adding subsidies less taxes (other than VAT) on products; the definition of the agricultural industry is based on Division 01 of NACE Rev. 1; the concept of output comprises sales, changes in stocks, and products used for processing and own final use by the producers.

Table 11.4: Agricultural output

(EUR million)

TAG00054 TAG00055 TAG00056

	Gross value added at producer prices of agricultural industry			Crop output			Animal output		
	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
EU-25	:	128 726	127 162	:	143 768	149 452	:	121 509	123 318
EU-15	116 105	119 434	116 758	123 974	131 857	135 816	108 333	110 031	109 475
Belgium	2 535	2 557	2 282	3 147	2 931	2 962	3 864	3 841	3 554
Czech Republic	:	981	1 004	:	1 679	1 741	:	1 314	1 552
Denmark	3 287	2 795	2 449	2 876	2 601	2 532	4 741	4 767	4 637
Germany	12 534	13 603	13 909	19 535	18 374	18 473	19 716	19 344	18 946
Estonia	93	140	195	131	146	180	170	180	258
Greece	6 628	6 329	6 349	6 689	6 534	6 982	2 412	2 499	2 640
Spain	15 839	19 484	22 450	14 623	19 539	22 979	10 050	11 692	13 360
France	24 635	24 545	21 281	28 742	30 337	29 479	22 099	22 242	21 582
Ireland	2 348	1 965	1 711	1 165	1 240	1 293	3 797	3 656	3 639
Italy	22 243	25 358	25 019	21 719	24 248	25 026	11 678	13 362	13 215
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	-
Latvia	:	197	237	:	199	291	:	220	292
Lithuania	310	393	417	436	622	540	363	481	706
Luxembourg	119	108	96	78	76	83	158	148	152
Hungary	:	1 814	1 747	:	2 321	2 940	:	2 078	2 056
Malta	:	69	44	:	48	39	:	77	63
Netherlands	9 283	9 032	8 147	8 807	9 480	10 134	9 253	8 548	7 993
Austria	2 249	2 220	2 190	2 225	2 116	2 184	2 509	2 513	2 526
Poland	:	4 660	5 689	:	5 992	6 692	:	5 893	7 696
Portugal	2 690	2 465	2 338	3 422	3 601	3 502	2 078	2 194	2 453
Slovenia	432	402	402	456	444	520	490	493	477
Slovakia	510	311	381	591	459	693	802	742	744
Finland	822	727	516	1 388	1 429	1 406	1 750	1 689	1 621
Sweden	1 248	1 135	863	1 610	1 805	1 569	2 236	2 303	2 055
United Kingdom	9 646	7 113	7 160	7 950	7 546	7 211	11 994	11 234	11 102
Bulgaria	:	:	:	1 129	1 305	1 576	1 274	1 448	1 128
FYR of Macedonia	:	:	:	:	586	:	:	191	:
Romania	:	4 121	:	:	4 887	:	:	2 984	:
Norway	762	727	:	1 188	1 210	:	1 504	1 581	:
Switzerland	3 577	3 129	2 545	3 313	3 045	2 684	3 837	3 315	3 104

Gross value added at producer prices corresponds to the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption; the price corresponds to the producer price (not including invoiced VAT), i.e. the ex-farm price for agricultural products; the basic price can be obtained from the producer price by adding subsidies less taxes (other than VAT) on products; the definition of the agricultural industry is based on Division 01 of NACE Rev. 1; the concept of output comprises sales, changes in stocks, and products used for processing and own final use by the producers.

**Table 11.5: Agricultural producer and purchaser prices**

(average annual growth rates of deflated price indices, %)

TAG00047 TAG00053

	Producer prices for total agricultural production		Purchaser prices for intermediate consumption goods and services	
	1995 - 2000	2000 - 2005	1995 - 2000	2000 - 2005
EU-25	1.4	-1.7	4.0	-0.1
EU-15	-2.7	-1.6	-0.5	-0.1
Belgium	-1.7	-1.8	0.0	-0.5
Czech Republic	-4.3	-2.8	-2.3	-0.3
Denmark	-2.5	-3.1	-0.9	0.3
Germany	-2.0	-1.8	0.2	0.0
Estonia	:	3.4	:	:
Greece	-2.0	1.0	-0.7	0.7
Spain	-3.0	-1.2	-0.5	-1.0
France	-1.6	-2.5	-0.1	0.0
Ireland	-4.5	-2.9	-0.9	-0.2
Italy	-2.5	-1.3	-1.5	0.0
Cyprus	:	1.5	:	6.3
Latvia	:	2.8	:	2.2
Lithuania	-8.4	2.1	:	:
Luxembourg	-2.9	-2.2	-0.3	-1.0
Hungary	-1.3	-4.6	1.2	-0.4
Malta	:	-3.0	:	-0.4
Netherlands	-0.8	-2.5	-0.2	-0.6
Austria	-1.8	-1.4	-0.3	-0.2
Poland	:	-2.0	:	:
Portugal	-1.6	-2.6	-1.8	-1.5
Slovenia	-2.7	-2.8	0.9	0.4
Slovakia	-4.6	-5.3	-1.2	-2.6
Finland	-2.3	-1.6	-0.4	0.7
Sweden	-3.2	-2.2	0.5	1.1
United Kingdom	-7.9	0.4	-2.3	1.4
Bulgaria	:	-5.0	:	:
Romania	-8.3	-1.4	:	:

The indices in this table give information on the trends in the producer/purchaser prices; nominal indices are deflated by means of the harmonised indices of consumer prices.

Table 11.6: Income from agricultural activity

(2000 = 100)

TAG00057

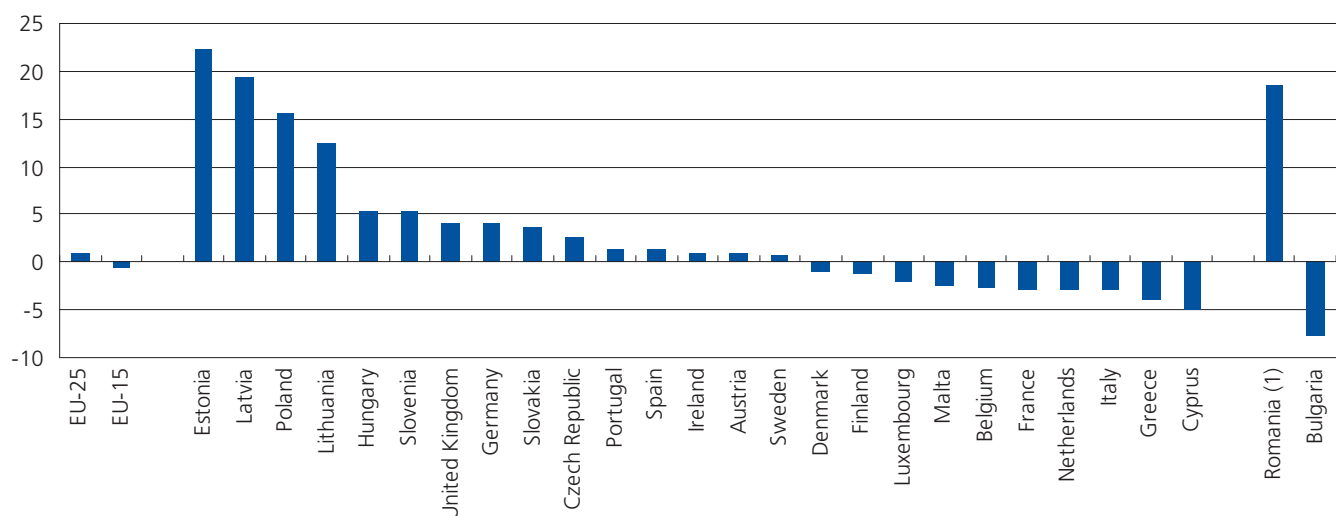
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-25	:	:	:	:	97.4	100.0	105.9	100.1	104.6	110.8	104.8
EU-15	99.0	102.4	101.6	98.0	97.5	100.0	105.7	99.2	102.2	103.7	97.2
Belgium	87.1	96.5	100.6	94.2	87.8	100.0	102.3	92.4	90.1	88.3	87.8
Czech Republic	:	:	:	63.1	52.7	100.0	97.8	64.6	62.7	100.4	113.1
Denmark	112.2	111.6	107.6	83.3	83.0	100.0	112.5	81.5	77.9	92.2	94.7
Germany	75.5	87.5	90.2	81.0	80.1	100.0	125.5	92.7	87.0	125.5	121.7
Estonia	103.9	112.1	111.7	120.6	66.9	100.0	121.2	121.0	172.6	268.2	272.7
Greece	106.0	100.7	101.3	100.5	100.5	100.0	102.1	98.7	91.8	83.6	82.1
Spain	93.0	104.4	105.2	100.8	94.6	100.0	108.0	104.7	118.4	118.5	106.3
France	97.2	97.9	100.6	105.2	102.1	100.0	100.2	98.4	97.9	96.2	86.6
Ireland	98.2	96.8	94.6	91.4	86.3	100.0	98.5	93.3	93.1	89.9	104.8
Italy	88.8	93.8	96.2	96.1	103.7	100.0	100.4	96.2	97.1	96.3	86.3
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	102.5	100.0	112.1	112.3	107.2	96.3	77.3
Latvia	:	:	:	119.5	88.1	100.0	119.2	123.2	124.0	214.8	243.1
Lithuania	:	:	111.5	146.3	126.0	100.0	106.9	71.5	89.7	144.3	179.8
Luxembourg	106.4	110.3	101.4	111.3	105.0	100.0	99.0	101.7	96.3	91.6	90.2
Hungary	:	:	:	131.8	113.1	100.0	106.9	90.9	91.7	142.1	129.9
Malta	:	:	:	117.0	110.5	100.0	107.5	99.3	88.8	94.1	88.2
Netherlands	114.5	109.8	118.6	106.5	98.9	100.0	97.9	84.1	89.8	81.2	86.5
Austria	112.0	105.8	96.1	94.3	94.0	100.0	115.7	108.7	107.7	108.0	104.4
Poland	:	:	:	113.3	98.1	100.0	114.9	104.8	103.5	201.9	205.7
Portugal	106.9	122.7	104.7	96.2	116.8	100.0	120.0	112.7	119.0	121.0	106.6
Slovenia	98.2	87.4	101.2	99.1	92.6	100.0	86.3	117.3	89.4	134.7	129.1
Slovakia	100.7	105.8	108.8	96.5	102.9	100.0	114.6	108.3	93.4	133.5	119.3
Finland	97.3	80.2	79.3	65.2	82.3	100.0	98.8	97.8	96.6	94.5	94.3
Sweden	98.5	96.5	102.2	104.6	92.0	100.0	108.2	108.3	109.1	106.0	103.1
United Kingdom	170.5	159.5	123.0	105.6	103.4	100.0	106.3	116.2	138.5	127.0	122.5
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	111.8	:	84.7	83.9	67.4
Romania	:	:	:	158.2	120.9	100.0	151.2	160.3	199.6	283.4	:

Indicator A of the income from agricultural activity: indicator A corresponds to the deflated (real) net value added at factor cost of agriculture, per total annual work unit; the implicit price index of GDP is used as deflator.

Figure 11.4: Income from agricultural activity, 2000-05

(average annual growth rates, %)

TAG00057



(1) Average annual growth rate over the period 2000–04.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Statistics on the production of 200 specific crops are mostly covered by Council regulations although the data for fresh fruit and vegetables are collected under gentlemen's agreements from Member States. Data for milk, eggs and meat product are also compiled according to Community legislation. Data are collected principally for crop areas and yields, production in terms of tonnes and head of livestock.

The principal meat product in the EU is pig meat (17.9 million tonnes for the EU-15 in 2005), followed by poultry meat (8.4 million tonnes in 2005) and then beef/veal (7.3 million tonnes in 2005). Since 1995, when the output of poultry meat and beef/veal were similar at about 8.0 million tonnes in the

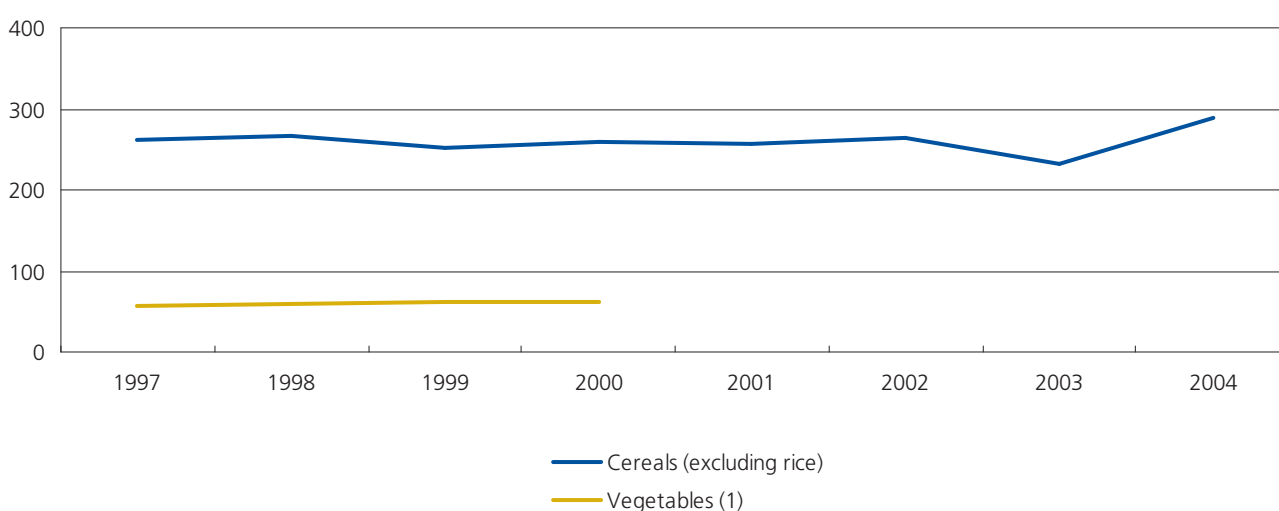
EU-15, the output of poultry production rose steadily to a maximum of 9.4 million tonnes in 2001 and 2002, before falling back to levels that were only just above those of 1995, while beef/veal output declined. Since 1999 the output of pig meats in the EU-15 has remained fairly stable.

Milk production has been controlled under a system of milk quotas, which explains why the collection of cows' milk in the EU-15 has remained relatively steady. In 2004, cereals production for the EU-25 reached 290 million tonnes, although figures from the EAA for 2005 suggest a steep decline, particularly on the Iberian peninsula.

Figure 11.5: Production of cereals (excluding rice) and vegetables, EU-25

(million tonnes)

TAG00031 TAG00097



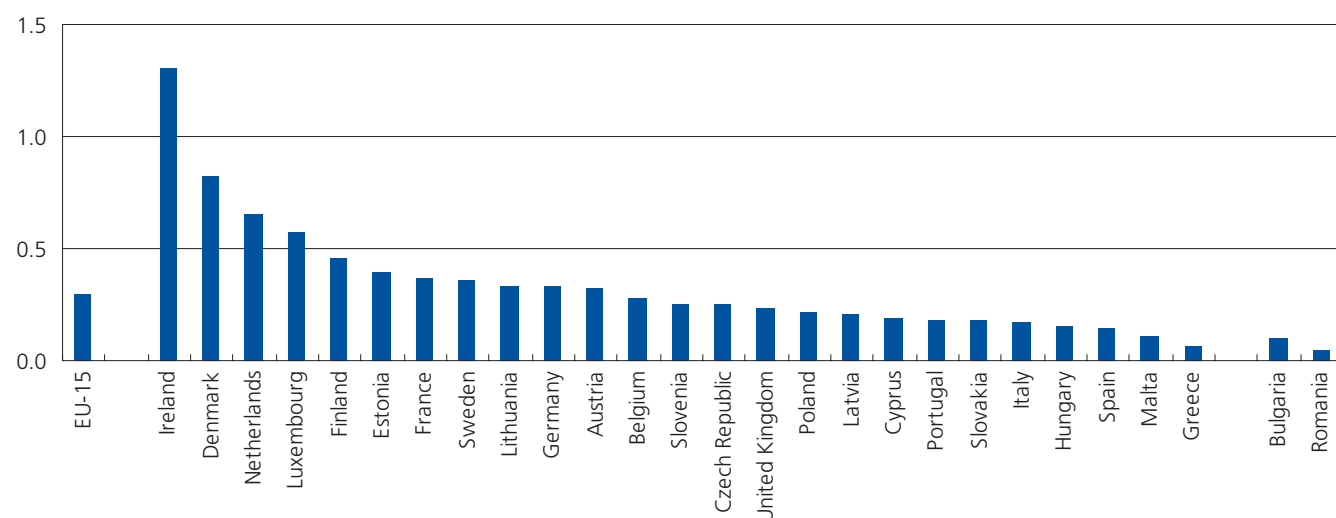
(1) Not available for 2001–04.

Production of cereals is harvested production (not including the losses to the harvest); cereals include wheat, barley, maize, other cereals. Vegetables: destined for industrial processing and direct to market.

Figure 11.6: Collection of cows' milk per capita, 2004 (1)

(tonnes per inhabitant)

TAG00037



(1) EU-25 not available.

Cows' milk collected in farms by approved dairies: a distinction should be made between milk collected by dairies and milk production on the farm; milk collection is only a part of the total use of milk production on the farm; the other part of the use of milk produced on the farm generally includes domestic consumption, direct sale and cattle feed.

Table 11.7: Agricultural production, 2005

(1 000 tonnes)

TAG00031 TAG00037 TAG00042 TAG00043 TAG00044 TAG00097

	Cereals (1)	Vegetables (2)	Collection of cows' milk (3)	Cattle (4)	Pigs (5)	Poultry (6)
EU-25	289 972	61 757	131 422	:	:	10 256
EU-15	199 365	52 894	109 448	7 276	17 922	8 259
Belgium	2 818	1 531	2 868	267	1 013	321
Czech Republic	7 660	296	2 546	81	380	241
Denmark	9 283	221	4 449	136	1 793	186
Germany	45 980	2 839	27 311	1 165	4 499	994
Estonia	760	36	571	13	38	:
Greece	4 230	4 027	696	58	130	163
Spain	13 274	12 930	5 914	724	3 164	1 303
France	64 093	5 878	23 325	1 555	2 275	1 797
Ireland	1 939	274	5 061	546	205	121
Italy	20 092	14 420	10 127	1 114	1 515	695
Cyprus	60	127	144	4	55	:
Latvia	1 314	159	502	20	38	17
Lithuania	2 811	225	1 202	47	106	56
Luxembourg	161	2	258	10	11	0
Hungary	16 770	1 547	1 609	32	456	376
Malta	:	60	42	1	9	5
Netherlands	1 857	4 155	10 407	396	1 297	670
Austria	4 898	511	2 619	204	509	107
Poland	26 928	4 772	8 821	306	1 926	1 036
Portugal	668	1 670	1 911	118	327	251
Slovenia	576	88	508	37	32	53
Slovakia	3 585	141	968	26	140	92
Finland	4 058	226	2 362	85	203	87
Sweden	5 051	227	3 163	136	275	104
United Kingdom	21 037	2 665	14 038	762	706	1 581
Bulgaria	5 819	477	798	66	243	:
Croatia	2 356	441	297	27	114	:
Romania	19 710	4 685	1 068	150	617	:
Turkey	30 427	26 517	:	:	:	:
Iceland	3	:	113	:	:	:
Norway	1 203	:	1 686	:	:	:

(1) EU-25 and Hungary, 2004; Croatia and Turkey, 2003; Norway, 2001; Iceland, 1997.

(2) Denmark, Greece, and Finland, 2004; Belgium, the Czech Republic, Spain, Portugal, Croatia and Romania, 2003; Sweden, 2002; Germany, 2001; EU-25, EU-15 and Ireland, 2000.

(3) All data for 2005, except: Croatia, 2000; Norway, 1996.

(4) Bulgaria and Croatia, 2000; Romania, 1998.

(5) EU-15, 2003; Bulgaria and Croatia, 2000; Romania, 1998.

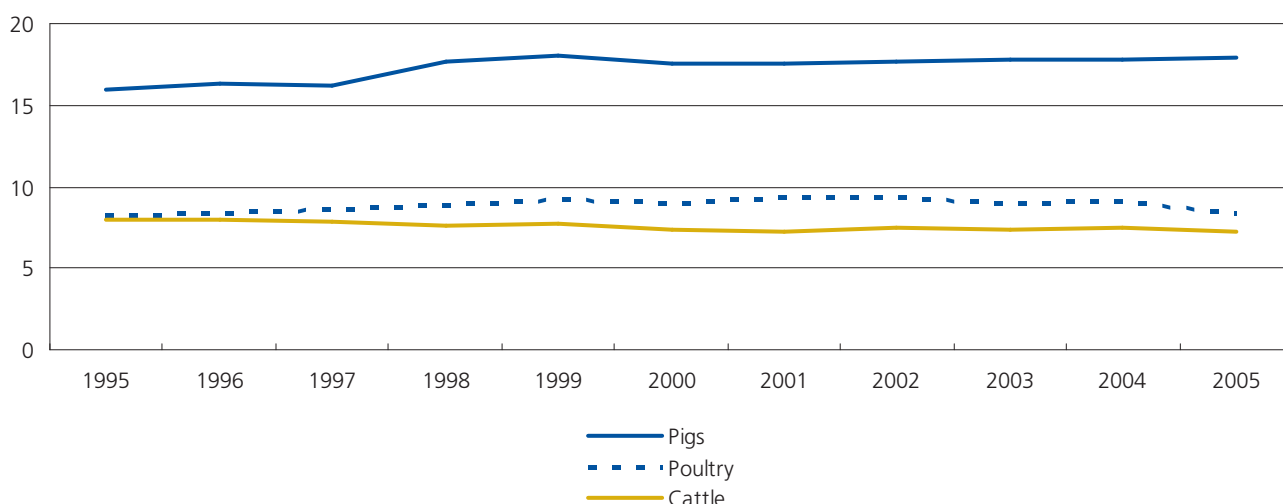
(6) All data for 2005, except: Belgium and Ireland, 2002.

*Production of cereals is harvested production (not including the losses to the harvest); cereals include wheat, barley, maize, other cereals.**Vegetables: destined for industrial processing and direct to market.**Cows' milk collected in farms by approved dairies: a distinction should be made between milk collected by dairies and milk production on the farm; milk collection is only a part of the total use of milk production on the farm; the other part of the use of milk produced on the farm generally includes domestic consumption, direct sale and cattle feed.**Production of meat: covers the carcass weight of animals slaughtered in slaughterhouses and on the farm, whose meat is declared fit for human consumption.*

Figure 11.7: Production of meat, EU-15

(million tonnes)

TAG00042 TAG00043 TAG00044

**FORESTRY**

The EU's major objectives in relation to forestry are:

- the promotion of the sustainable development of the EU forestry sector as a contribution to rural development and, in particular, to the creation and preservation of jobs in rural areas;
- the protection of the natural environment and forest heritage by ensuring the role of forests and forestry in soil protection, erosion control, water regulation, improvement of air quality, carbon sequestration, mitigation and adaptation of climate change effects, and conservation of biodiversity;
- to enhance the sustainable forest management within the framework of the internal market, and in line with the Union's international obligations;
- to contribute to the competitiveness of the EU forest-based industries;
- to improve forest monitoring instruments in accordance with the requirements of existing environmental agreements;
- to increase the use of sustainably produced wood and other forest products, as environment-friendly and climate-neutral sources of materials and energy;
- to promote sustainable and equitable forest management as a means of reducing poverty and thus contribute effectively to the EU's development policy.

In 2006 the Commission has underpinned its support for enhancing sustainable forest management and the multifunctional role of forests by adopting an EU forest action plan. The action plan provides a framework for forest-related actions at Community and Member States levels and will serve as an instrument of coordination between Community actions and the forest policies of the Member States.

For many years, Eurostat has worked in close cooperation with international organisations in the Intersecretariat Working Group (IWG) on Forest Sector Statistics, with the aim of reducing the duplication of work. The IWG brings together Eurostat, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) in collecting forest sector statistics; the European Commission's Directorates-General for Agriculture and Rural Development, for Enterprise and Industry, and for the Environment are also represented.

The primary tool for statistical cooperation is the joint Eurostat/UNECE/FAO/ITTO forest sector questionnaire (JFSQ) on production and trade of roundwood and forest industry products, which is used by all organisations; each agency collects data from the countries for which it is responsible. Within this framework, Eurostat is responsible for the replies of EU and EFTA Member States.

Between 1996 and 2000 there was a relatively steep increase in the volume of roundwood production in the EU-25 from 302 million cubic metres to 370 million cubic metres. Although there was a subsequent decline, the 2000 peak was surpassed in 2004 when production reached 372 cubic metres. There were also strong increases in the production of sawnwood and paper and paperboard in the decade up to 2004 (with overall increases of 27 % and 33 % respectively). A large majority of sawnwood production (83 %) and paper and paperboard production (94 %) in the EU-25 in 2004 came from EU-15 Member States; between 1994 and 2004 these proportions barely changed.

Table 11.8: Wood production

(1 000 m³)

TAG00072 TAG00073

	Total roundwood production					Total sawnwood production				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	369 865	341 632	349 135	366 474	371 892	96 364	94 369	95 017	97 522	101 020
EU-15	286 347	259 626	263 460	276 065	282 423	79 356	78 736	78 894	80 586	83 361
Belgium	4 510	4 215	4 500	4 765	4 850	1 150	1 275	1 175	1 215	1 235
Czech Republic	14 441	14 374	14 541	15 140	15 601	4 106	3 889	3 800	3 805	3 940
Denmark	2 952	1 613	1 446	1 627	1 627	364	283	244	248	196
Germany	53 710	39 483	42 380	51 182	54 504	16 340	16 131	17 119	17 596	19 850
Estonia	8 910	10 200	10 500	10 500	6 800	1 436	1 623	1 825	1 954	2 029
Greece	2 245	1 916	1 591	1 673	1 526	123	123	196	191	191
Spain	14 321	15 131	15 839	16 105	16 290	3 760	4 275	3 524	3 630	3 730
France	45 828	39 831	35 449	32 828	33 647	10 536	10 518	9 815	9 539	9 774
Ireland	2 673	2 455	2 646	2 683	2 562	888	925	818	1 005	939
Italy	9 329	8 099	7 511	8 219	8 697	1 630	1 600	1 605	1 590	1 580
Cyprus	21	18	15	12	10	9	9	7	6	5
Latvia	14 304	12 841	13 466	12 916	12 754	3 900	3 840	3 947	3 951	3 988
Lithuania	5 500	5 700	6 115	6 275	6 120	1 300	1 200	1 300	1 400	1 450
Luxembourg	260	270	257	257	277	133	133	133	133	133
Hungary	5 902	5 811	5 836	5 785	5 660	291	264	293	299	205
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	1 039	865	839	1 044	1 026	389	268	258	269	273
Austria	13 276	13 467	14 846	17 055	16 483	10 390	10 227	10 415	10 473	11 133
Poland	26 025	25 016	27 137	30 836	32 733	4 262	3 083	3 180	3 360	3 743
Portugal	10 831	8 946	8 742	9 673	11 553	1 427	1 492	1 298	1 383	1 100
Slovenia	2 253	2 257	2 283	2 591	2 551	439	460	506	511	461
Slovakia	6 163	5 788	5 782	6 355	7 240	1 265	1 265	1 265	1 651	1 837
Finland	54 262	52 210	53 011	53 778	53 800	13 420	12 770	13 390	13 745	13 544
Sweden	63 300	63 200	66 600	67 100	67 300	16 176	15 988	16 172	16 800	16 900
United Kingdom	7 811	7 926	7 802	8 075	8 281	2 630	2 728	2 731	2 768	2 783
Bulgaria	4 784	3 992	4 833	4 833	4 833	312	332	332	332	332
Croatia	3 669	3 468	3 641	3 847	3 841	642	574	640	585	582
Romania	13 148	12 424	15 154	15 440	15 777	3 396	3 059	3 696	4 246	4 588
Turkey	15 939	15 337	16 122	15 810	16 503	5 528	5 036	5 579	5 615	6 215
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	8 156	8 996	8 652	8 298	8 782	2 280	2 253	2 225	2 186	2 230
Switzerland	9 238	5 662	4 557	5 120	5 132	1 625	1 400	1 392	1 345	1 505
United States	466 549	449 114	448 000	448 513	458 310	91 076	86 015	88 643	86 159	87 436

Roundwood production (the term is used as a synonymous term for removals) comprises all quantities of wood removed from the forest and other wooded land or other felling site during a certain period of time.

Sawnwood: wood that has been produced either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that exceeds 6 mm in thickness; it includes planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards and lumber, etc., in the following forms — unplanned, planed, end-jointed, etc.

**Table 11.9: Total paper and paperboard production**

(1 000 tonnes)

TAG00074

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	72 379	75 710	76 931	79 831	81 697	84 367	89 222	87 462	89 775	91 763	95 927
EU-15	69 197	71 844	73 016	75 806	77 542	79 961	84 519	82 233	84 446	86 532	90 316
Belgium (1)	1 088	1 416	1 509	1 618	1 831	1 666	1 727	1 662	1 704	1 919	1 957
Czech Republic	700	756	741	750	768	770	804	864	870	920	934
Denmark	345	362	367	390	393	397	263	389	384	388	402
Germany	14 457	15 284	15 458	15 911	16 311	16 742	18 182	17 879	18 526	19 310	20 391
Estonia	42	36	41	38	43	48	54	70	75	64	66
Greece	750	833	749	604	622	352	496	495	264	223	224
Spain	3 503	3 684	3 768	3 668	3 545	4 436	4 765	5 131	5 365	5 437	5 526
France	8 701	8 302	8 420	8 867	9 161	9 603	10 006	9 625	9 809	9 939	10 255
Ireland	0	42	42	42	42	42	43	43	44	45	45
Italy	6 705	6 949	7 194	7 929	8 254	8 568	9 129	8 926	9 317	9 491	9 667
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	4	18	19	21	18	19	16	24	33	38	38
Lithuania	23	70	64	42	37	37	53	68	78	92	99
Luxembourg (2)	:	:	:	:	:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	328	321	363	410	482	473	506	495	517	546	579
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	3 011	2 962	3 011	3 130	3 180	3 256	3 333	3 174	3 346	3 339	3 459
Austria	3 603	3 614	3 720	3 884	4 009	4 141	4 385	4 250	4 419	4 565	4 852
Poland	1 326	1 477	1 528	1 660	1 718	1 839	1 934	2 086	2 342	2 461	2 635
Portugal	949	1 050	1 086	1 114	1 136	1 163	1 290	1 419	1 537	1 530	1 674
Slovenia	460	449	456	430	491	417	411	633	704	436	462
Slovakia	299	739	701	674	597	803	925	988	710	674	798
Finland	10 972	11 922	12 081	12 519	12 703	12 947	13 509	12 502	12 789	13 058	14 036
Sweden	9 284	9 120	9 236	9 654	9 879	10 071	10 786	10 534	10 724	11 061	11 589
United Kingdom	5 829	6 305	6 375	6 476	6 477	6 576	6 605	6 204	6 218	6 226	6 240
Bulgaria	151	153	153	153	153	126	136	171	171	171	171
Croatia	248	324	304	395	403	417	406	451	467	463	464
Romania	288	375	288	298	301	289	340	395	370	443	462
Turkey	1 102	1 305	1 265	1 282	1 357	1 349	1 567	1 513	1 643	1 643	1 643
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	2 148	2 283	2 246	2 162	2 260	2 241	2 300	2 220	2 114	2 186	2 294
Switzerland	1 450	1 145	1 282	1 462	1 592	1 755	1 616	1 750	1 805	1 818	1 777
United States	80 946	76 477	82 726	86 916	86 469	88 670	86 252	81 249	81 879	80 712	83 612

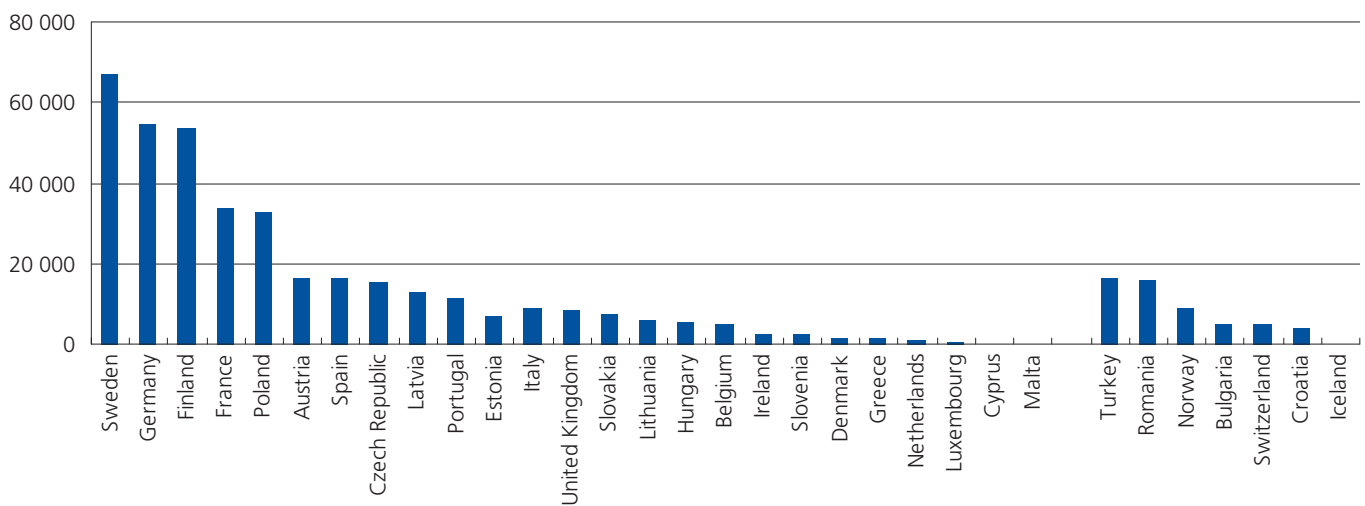
(1) 1994–98, including Luxembourg.

(2) 1994–98, included within Belgium.

Paper and paperboard comprises the sum of graphic papers; sanitary and household papers; packaging materials and other paper and paperboard; it excludes manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines.

Figure 11.8: Roundwood production, 2004 (1)(1 000 m³)

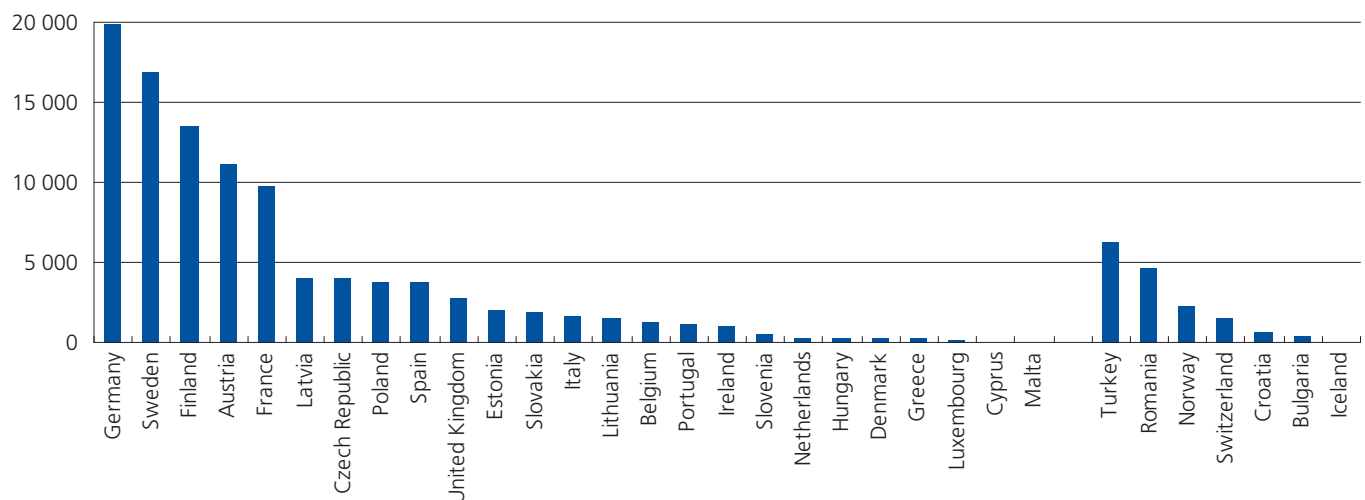
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(1) EU-25 roundwood production was 371.9 million m³ in 2004.

Roundwood production (the term is used as a synonymous term for removals) comprises all quantities of wood removed from the forest and other wooded land or other felling site during a certain period of time.

Figure 11.9: Sawnwood production, 2004 (1)(1 000 m³)

TAG00073

(1) EU-25 sawnwood production was 101.0 million m³ in 2004.

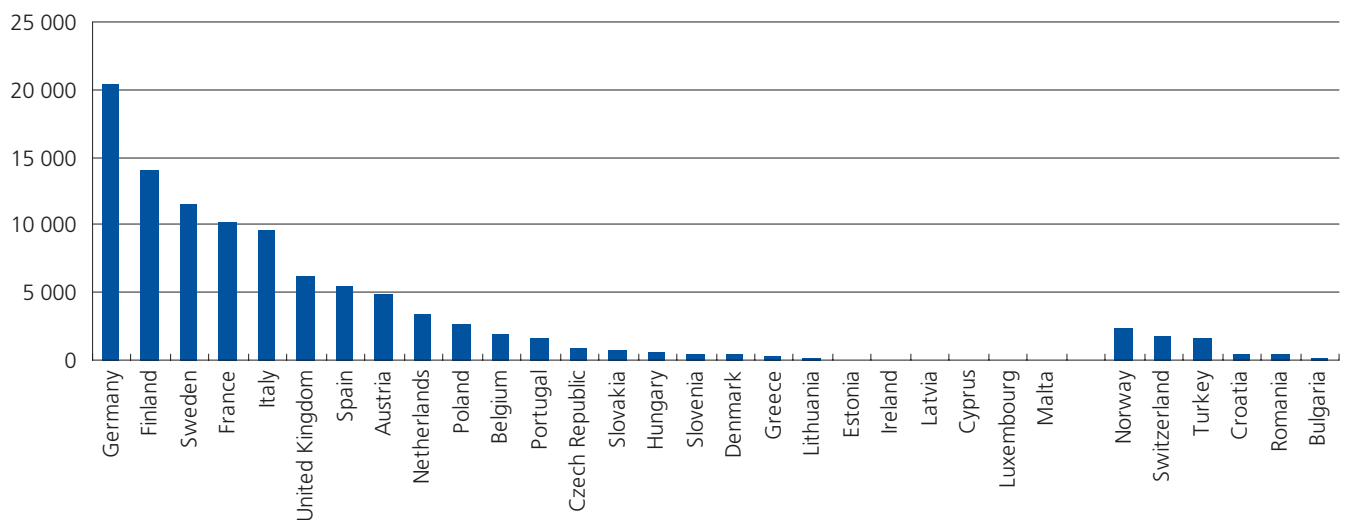
Sawnwood: wood that has been produced either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that exceeds 6 mm in thickness; it includes planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards and lumber, etc., in the following forms — unplanned, planed, end-jointed, etc.



Figure 11.10: Paper and paperboard production, 2004 (1)

(1 000 tonnes)

TAG00074

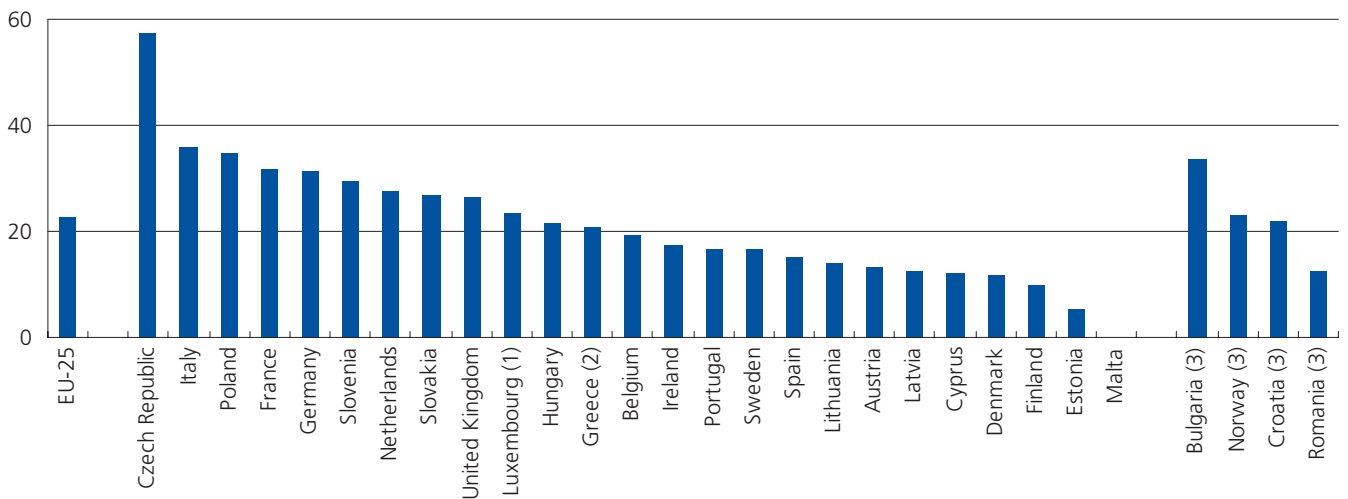


(1) EU-25 paper and paperboard production was 96.1 million tonnes in 2004.

Paper and paperboard comprises the sum of graphic papers; sanitary and household papers; packaging materials and other paper and paperboard; it excludes manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines.

Figure 11.11: Forest trees damaged by defoliation, 2004

(%)



(1) 2000.

(2) 2002.

(3) 2003.

The percentage of trees on forest and other wooded land in the defoliation classes moderate, severe and dead.

FISHERIES

The first common measures in the fishing sector date from 1970. They set rules for access to fishing grounds, markets and structures. All these measures became more significant when, in 1976, Member States followed an international movement and agreed to extend their rights to marine resources from 12 to 200 miles from their coasts. After years of difficult negotiations, the common fisheries policy (CFP), the European Union's instrument for the management of fisheries and aquaculture, was born in 1983.

The EU has a common fisheries policy in order to manage fisheries for the benefit of both fishing communities and consumers, and for the protection of resources. Common measures are agreed in four main areas:

- conservation - to protect fish resources by regulating the amount of fish taken from the sea, by allowing young fish to reproduce, and by ensuring that measures are respected;
- structures - to help the fishing and aquaculture industries adapt their equipment and organisations to the constraints imposed by scarce resources and the market;
- markets - to maintain a common organisation of the market in fish products and to match supply and demand for the benefit of both producers and consumers;
- relations with the outside world - to set-up fisheries agreements and to negotiate at an international level within regional and international fisheries organisations for common conservation measures in deep-sea fisheries.

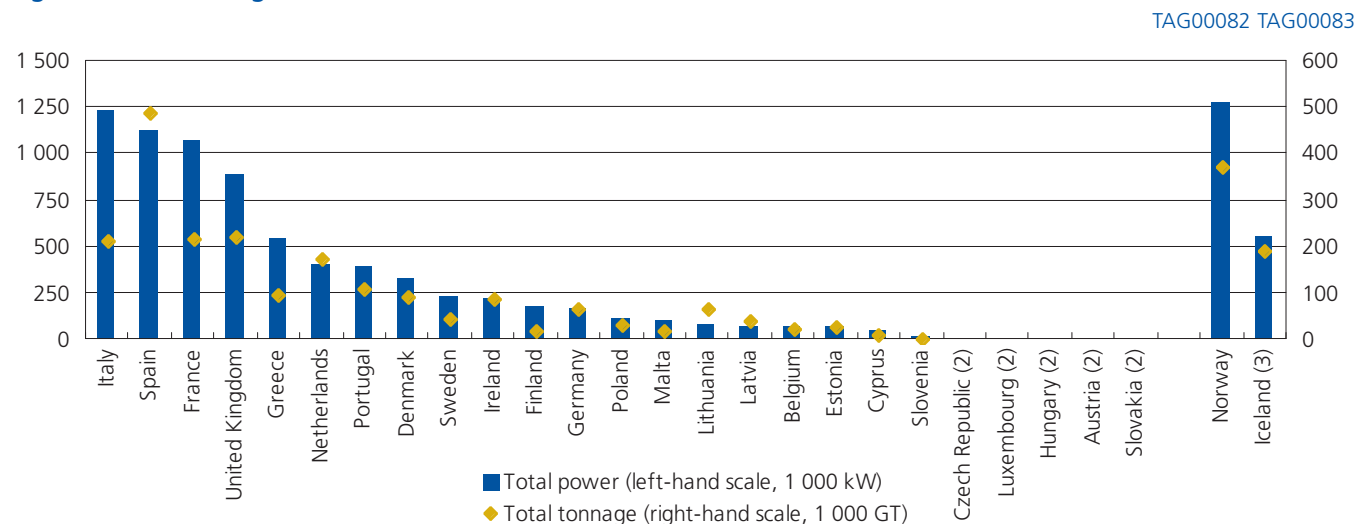
Fish stocks need to renew themselves as fish die through natural causes, fishing, or other causes. The CFP sets maximum quantities of fish that can be safely caught every year: the total allowable catch (TAC). Each country's share is called a national quota.

The 2002 reform of the CFP identified the need to limit fishing efforts, the level of catches, and to enforce certain technical measures. The Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (FIFG) funds projects in all branches of fishing and aquaculture with respect to the modernisation of the fishing fleet, as well as the removal of excess fishing capacity. The FIFG covers the period 2000–06 and will be replaced by the European Fisheries Fund (EFF) covering the period 2007–13.

As regards fleet management, the 2002 CFP reform introduced a simpler system for limiting fishing capacity within the EU fleet. The new system gives more responsibility to the Member States to achieve a better balance between the fishing capacity of their fleets and available resources.

Fishery statistics are derived from official national sources either directly by Eurostat for the EEA member countries or indirectly through other international organisations for other countries. The data are collected using internationally agreed concepts and definitions developed by the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics, comprising Eurostat and several other international organisations with responsibilities in fishery statistics.

Figure 11.12: Fishing fleet, 2005 (1)



(1) EU-15 total power was 6 787 000 kW in 2005; EU-15 total tonnage was 1 837 000 GT in 2005.

(2) Landlocked country, has no marine fishing fleet.

(3) 2004.

Source: European Commission, Directorate General for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs

Fishing fleet — total power: the total power, expressed in kilowatts, of the fishing fleets of EU Member States, Iceland and Norway; the EU data are supplied by the Directorate-General for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs from the EU's administrative file of fishing vessels, with the data for Iceland and Norway being supplied to Eurostat directly by the national authorities; in general the data refer to the fleet size on 31 December of the reference year.

Fishing fleet — total tonnage: the total tonnage of the fishing fleets of EU Member States, Iceland and Norway.



Since 1995, when annual catches by the EU-25 in all regions were 8.0 million tonnes, there has been a downward trend in catches to 5.9 million tonnes in 2004 and a reduction in the proportion of the world catch taken by the EU-25 from 8.6 % to 6.2 % (2004). These declines have seen the EU fishing fleet downsize, in terms of power, from 8.2 million kilowatts in 1995 to 6.8 million kilowatts in 2005 for the EU-15. Although there

has been an increase in aquaculture production during the same period (from 1.1 million tonnes of live weight to 1.4 million tonnes) the shortfall in EU-25 production has been met by rising imports from non-member countries (the value of extra-EU-25 imports of fishery products rising overall by 27.1 % between 1999 and 2005).

Table 11.10: Total catches in all fishing regions

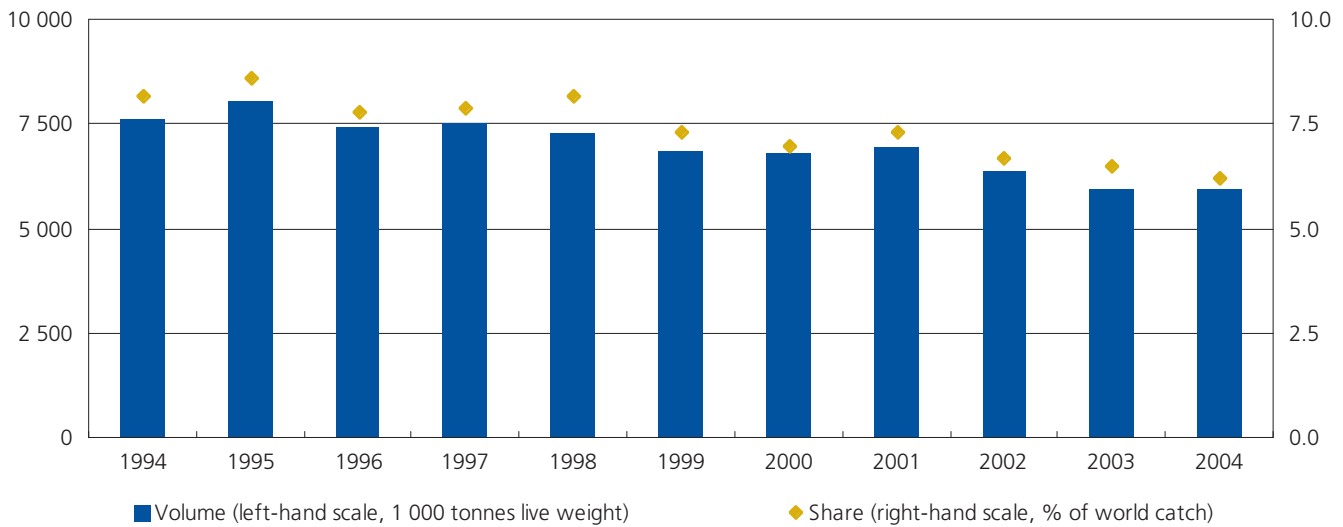
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	(1 000 tonnes live weight)					(% of world catch)				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	6 780	6 921	6 348	5 913	5 942	7.0	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.2
EU-15	6 150	6 216	5 740	5 364	5 357	6.4	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.6
Belgium	30	30	29	27	27	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	5	5	5	5	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	1 534	1 511	1 442	1 031	1 090	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.1
Germany	205	211	224	261	262	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Estonia	113	105	102	79	88	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Greece	99	94	96	93	93	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Spain	1 070	1 109	893	897	854	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9
France	703	681	706	709	669	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Ireland	276	356	282	266	280	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Italy	302	310	270	296	279	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cyprus	67	81	2	2	2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	136	128	114	115	125	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lithuania	79	151	150	157	162	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	7	7	7	7	7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	496	518	464	526	522	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poland	218	225	223	180	192	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Portugal	191	193	202	213	221	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Slovenia	2	2	2	1	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	1	2	2	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	156	150	146	122	135	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sweden	339	312	295	287	270	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
United Kingdom	748	740	690	635	655	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bulgaria	7	7	15	12	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	7	8	7	10	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turkey	503	528	567	508	550	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Iceland	2 000	2 001	2 145	2 002	1 750	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	2 700	2 687	2 740	2 549	2 524	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6
Switzerland	2	2	2	2	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japan	5 105	4 825	4 489	4 779	4 516	5.3	5.2	4.8	5.2	4.7
United States	4 807	5 020	5 006	4 989	4 995	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2

Annual catches in all regions: the total annual catch of fishery products by EU Member States, Iceland and Norway and other major fishing nations from all oceans and internal waters of the world; the data are expressed in the live weight equivalent of the landings; this is the weight as the product is taken from the water (that is, before processing) but excludes any products which, for a variety of reasons, are not landed.

Figure 11.13: Total catches in all fishing regions, EU-25

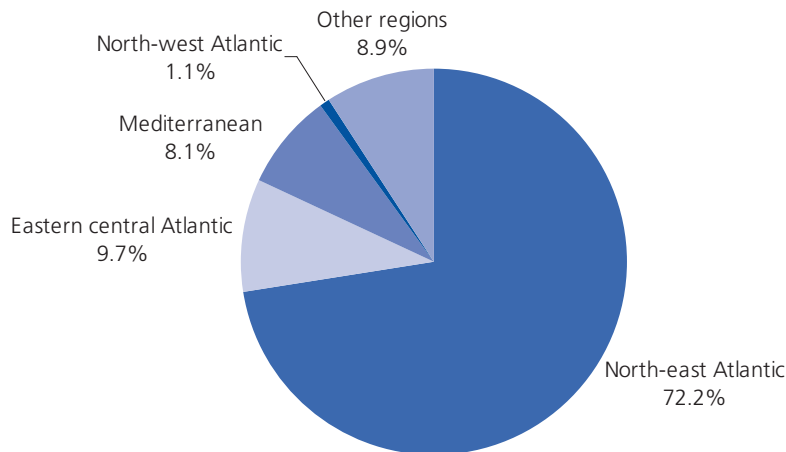
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Annual catches in all regions: the total annual catch of fishery products by EU Member States, Iceland and Norway and other major fishing nations from all oceans and internal waters of the world; the data are expressed in the live weight equivalent of the landings; this is the weight as the product is taken from the water (that is, before processing) but excludes any products which, for a variety of reasons, are not landed.

Figure 11.14: Catches by fishing region, EU-25, 2004

(%) TAG00078 TAG00079 TAG00080 TAG00081



The data are expressed in the live weight equivalent of the landings; this is the weight as the product is taken from the water (that is, before processing) but excludes any products which, for a variety of reasons, are not landed.

North-east Atlantic: this region of the Atlantic Ocean is roughly the area to the east of 42°W longitude and north of 36°N latitude; it includes the waters of the Baltic Sea.

Eastern central Atlantic: this region of the Atlantic Ocean is roughly the area to the east of 40°W longitude between latitudes 36°N and 6°S.

Mediterranean: this region, known as FAO major fishing area 37, comprises the Mediterranean and the adjacent Black Sea.

North-west Atlantic: this region of the Atlantic Ocean is roughly the area to the west of 42°W longitude and north of 35°N latitude.

**Table 11.11: Total aquaculture production**

(1 000 tonnes live weight)

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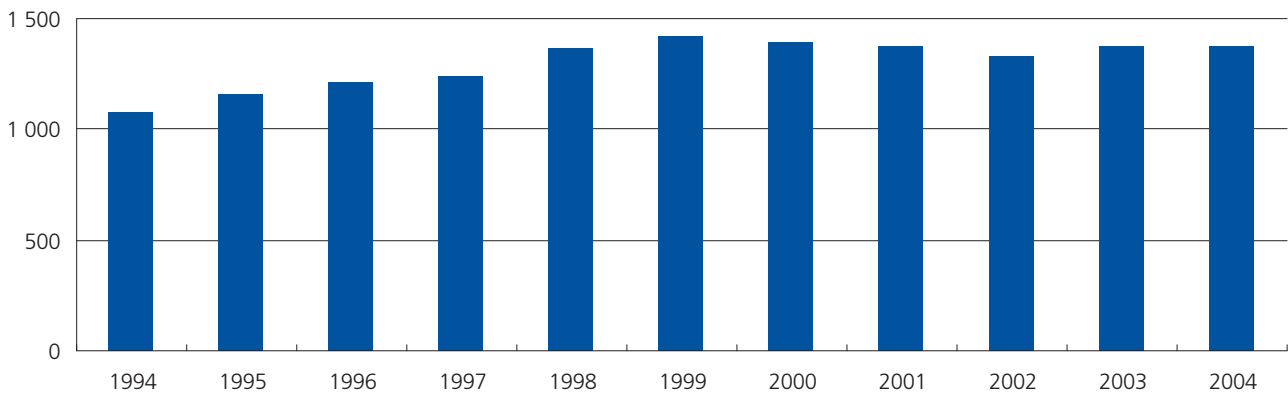
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	1 078	1 159	1 212	1 238	1 364	1 415	1 388	1 375	1 329	1 374	1 372
EU-15	1 019	1 100	1 151	1 175	1 300	1 343	1 312	1 298	1 258	1 300	1 295
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1
Czech Republic	19	19	18	18	17	19	19	20	19	20	19
Denmark	43	45	42	40	42	43	44	42	32	32	42
Germany	49	64	83	65	73	80	66	53	50	74	57
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	33	33	40	49	60	84	95	98	88	101	97
Spain	178	224	232	239	315	321	312	313	323	313	363
France	281	281	286	287	268	265	267	252	252	240	244
Ireland	29	27	35	37	42	44	51	61	63	63	58
Italy	176	215	189	196	209	210	217	218	184	192	118
Cyprus	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Latvia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lithuania	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-
Hungary	10	9	8	9	10	12	13	13	12	12	13
Malta	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	109	84	100	98	120	109	75	57	54	67	79
Austria	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Poland	25	25	28	29	30	34	36	35	33	35	35
Portugal	7	5	5	7	8	6	8	8	8	8	7
Slovenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Slovakia	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	17	17	18	16	16	15	15	16	15	13	13
Sweden	7	8	8	7	5	6	5	7	6	6	6
United Kingdom	86	94	110	130	137	155	152	171	179	182	207
Bulgaria	6	5	5	5	4	8	4	3	2	4	2
Romania	20	20	14	11	10	9	10	11	9	9	8
Turkey	16	22	33	45	57	63	79	67	61	80	94
Iceland	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	9
Norway	218	278	322	368	412	476	492	511	551	583	638
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Japan	1 420	1 390	1 349	1 340	1 290	1 315	1 292	1 311	1 385	1 302	1 261
United States	391	413	393	438	445	479	456	479	497	544	607

Total aquaculture production: total production of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic organisms from aquaculture (fish-farming); the data are expressed in the live weight equivalent of the production, which is the weight of the product as taken from the water; thus, for example, in the case of molluscs it includes the shell.

Figure 11.15: Total aquaculture production, EU-25

(1 000 tonnes live weight)

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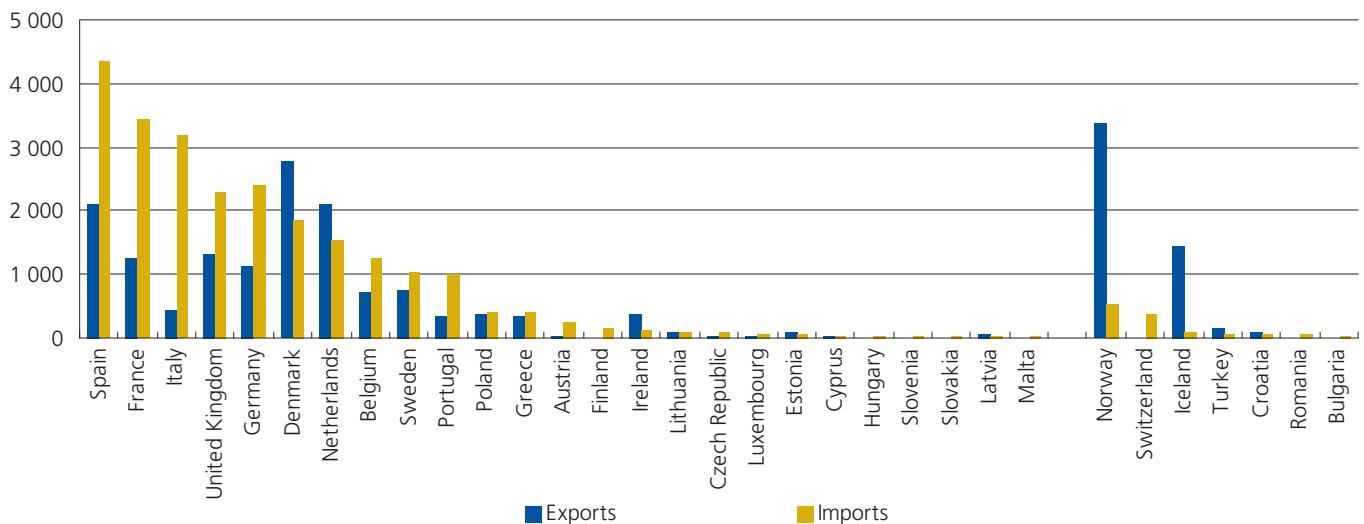
Total aquaculture production: total production of fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic organisms from aquaculture (fish-farming); the data are expressed in the live weight equivalent of the production, which is the weight of the product as taken from the water; thus, for example, in the case of molluscs it includes the shell.

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Figure 11.16: Trade in fishery products, 2004 (1)

(EUR million)

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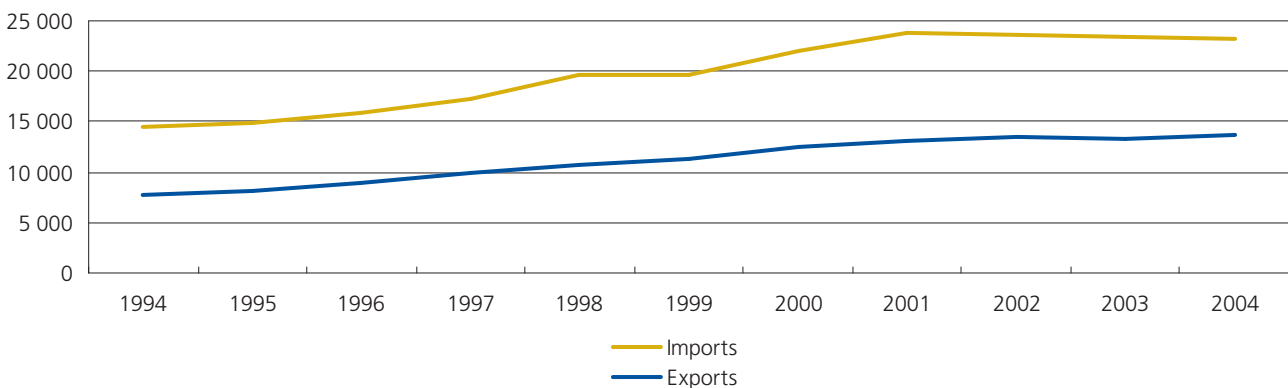
(1) Trade with the rest of the world (including other Member States — intra-EU trade).

Total fishery products: edible fishery products (fish, crustaceans and molluscs), inedible fishery products (meals and solubles, oils and fats, sponges, corals) and aquatic plants.

Figure 11.17: Trade in fishery products, EU-15 (1)

(EUR million)

TAG00093 TAG00094



(1) Trade with the rest of the world (including other Member States — intra-EU trade).